

the patient made no complaint, and which attracted the notice of the physician in attendance only by the fungus granulations to which it gave rise. Upon recollection, the patient stated that she had been struck by a splinter of glass at the spot where the ulcer occurred, and by which she presumed it was produced; a probe introduced into the ulcer showed that the bone was bare and carious; an incision being made, it was found that an opening existed in the bone, through which a quantity of matter freely escaped. The diseased portion of bone was removed by the trephine. The dura mater beneath was found to be thickened and perforated by an opening, through which pus was discharged. Two days after the removal of the bone, this opening in the dura mater was enlarged by the knife, and the finger could be readily passed down to the substance of the brain.

The discharge of pus soon diminished; the wound assumed a healthy aspect, and the febrile symptoms under which the patient had laboured entirely ceased; but on the night of the 6th of January, the patient suddenly expired.

Upon examining the brain a large abscess was discovered in the great anterior lobe, from which an opening extended forwards, passing through the dura mater and os frontis.

*Condyloma clitoridis*.—A soldier's wife, of a very sickly and infirm constitution, was admitted, three weeks after her confinement, with a tumour of the size of a man's fist, and of a bright red colour, extending beyond the external genitals. It was attached by a slender pedicle within the external labia, below their frenum, in the situation of the clitoris. According to the patient, this tumour had existed for a year, and probably longer. The external genitals, and the orifice of the vagina were studded with moist syphilitic condyloma. Prof. B. decided that the tumour was a condylomatous enlargement of the clitoris, of a very unusual magnitude. The patient was placed under an antiphlogistic treatment, which, at the end of three weeks, had to be discontinued in consequence of the extreme exhaustion of the patient. The tumour, which now appeared to be somewhat reduced in circumference, was excised (*ausgeschnitten*.) Soon after the operation a slow fever occurred, under which the patient sank on the 3d of July.

D. F. C.

ART. XIX.—*Pharmacopœa Danica, regia auctorate a Collegio Sanitatis Regio Hafniensi edita.* Hafniæ: 1840.

Danish Pharmacopœia, edited, with the royal authority, by the Royal College of Health of Copenhagen. Copenhagen: 1840. 8vo., pp. 316.

THIS Pharmacopœia, like most other works of the kind, consists of two parts, the first containing a catalogue of medicines in the state in which they are purchased by the apothecary—the second giving formulæ for the preparations. It differs from some in offering brief rules for the collecting, drying, and preserving of vegetables, and for the various pharmaceutical operations, together with succinct descriptions of the medicines directed, and the prominent tests of their genuineness and purity. The work is in Latin; but the Danish names of the medicines are also given, so as to obviate the danger of mistake among those not well informed. The medicines which it is deemed necessary that every shop should be supplied with, are indicated by a sign prefixed to their names, while those of secondary importance are left unmarked. This is a good plan, though, as appears to us, inferior to that of two distinct catalogues adopted in the United States Pharmacopœia. The arrangement of the medicines is, as in our Pharmacopœia, strictly alphabetical; and we think that this, all things being considered, is the most convenient. The particular substances directed are mostly the same as those in use with us, but we observe some that are scarcely to be found in our shops, at least in the form of medicines. Among these may be mentioned formicæ or ants, out of which they prepare a tincture. The nomenclature is not such as we can altogether approve, the names of the chemicals being, in some instances, founded on exploded notions of their composition, and

numerous antiquated titles being retained which have been abandoned in the best modern pharmacopœias, such as balsamum opodeldoc, balsamum universale, balsamum vitæ Hoffmanni, elixir antarthriticum, emplastrum Manus Dei, morsuli contra vermes, &c., which, if not entirely rejected, should have been introduced merely as synonymes. The work is much less elaborate than the French Codex and some of the German pharmacopœias, but is somewhat fuller than those of Great Britain and the United States. Of the merits of its several formulæ, as those which are peculiar to it are not likely to be employed in this country, it is scarcely necessary to speak. They appear to have been drawn up with care, and are no doubt adapted to the wants of the country, whose pharmacy they are intended to regulate.

G. B. W.

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ART. XX.—*Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Physic.* By WILLIAM STOKES, M. D., Lecturer at the Medical School, Park St., Dublin; Physician to the Meath Hospital, &c. &c. Second American edition, with numerous notes, and twelve additional lectures. By John Bell, M. D. &c. Philadelphia: 1840. 8vo. pp. 692.

OF the character of Dr. Stokes's Lectures, our readers have had an ample opportunity for forming a correct estimate; the major portion of them having been transferred to our quarterly summary soon after their publication in the London Medical and Surgical Journal, where they originally appeared. They, unquestionably, possess throughout great merit,—presenting a concise, but at the same time extremely clear and attractive summary of the leading views of the most distinguished modern pathologists, especially those of the French school in relation to the phenomena, character, seat, diagnosis, and morbid anatomy of the several diseases, which they embrace; together with a very judicious and instructive exposition of their therapeutical management, deduced from the observations of the most enlightened and experienced practitioners of Europe.

The careful and cautious manner in which the several subjects of these lectures have been investigated by the author—his evident familiarity with the recorded observations and experience of his predecessors and contemporaries, as well as with the character, progress, and treatment of the several forms of disease described by him, from his own personal observations and experience, give to the expositions of Dr. Stokes, whether pathological or therapeutical, a degree of authority possessed by but few of the general summaries in our possession.

In the edition of these lectures before us, independently of a variety of important notes, more especially in reference to ileitis in connection with typhoid fever, sporadic dysentery, bilious colic, inflammation of the cæcum, the two last being diseases not embraced in the lectures of Dr. Stokes—hepatic abscess, encephalitis illustrating phrenology—softening of the brain, apoplexy dependent on hypertrophy of the heart; paraplegia, neuralgia, scrofula and intermittent fever—Dr. Bell has added twelve lectures on typhus, congestive, and the eruptive fevers, rheumatism, acute and chronic, and chronic laryngitis:—all of which, it would appear, to adopt the language employed by the editor in his preface:—

“Have been written in the same spirit with that of the original lectures—viz: an avoidance of speculative etiology, emphasis on diagnosis deduced from morbid anatomy, and a recommendation of therapeutics, simple yet energetic, so far as they are indicated by the phenomena of the disease, and the repeated enforcements of experience.”

In relation to his lectures on congestive fever, Dr. Bell remarks, that, it is believed, they will be acceptable to his younger professional brethren, particularly to those residing in the southern and western states of the union.

“Even the fulness of description and occasional iteration of important points in pathology and therapeutics, as well as the remarks on collateral topics, especially the spurious hepatic pathology, and the mercurial practice will, he hopes, find favour in consideration of their aim and tendency, although they may not